

# Why We Say What We Say

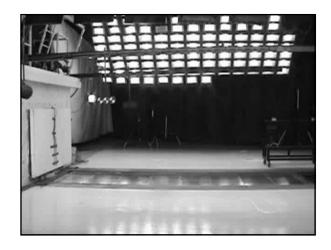
Crash Dynamics &
Occupant
Kinematics

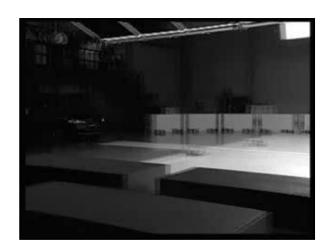














# Transferring Energy

#### **CR Design - Test is VERY Severe**

#### Simulates 30mph into a solid barrier

- Same as 2 similar vehicles both traveling at 30mph in opposite directions – colliding head-on
- -Similar to a single vehicle traveling at 60mph crashing into a parked vehicle
- More severe impact than 97.4% of realworld crashes
- -Some of the 2.6% are unsurvivable

### **Managing Energy**

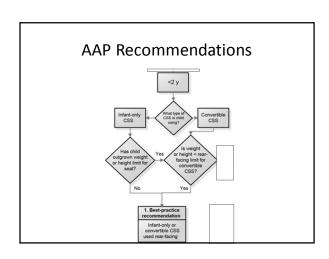
- Keep people in the vehicle
- Contact the strongest body parts
- Spread energy over a wide area
- Help the body to slow down
- Protect the brain and spinal cord

# Correct Restraint Selection



Age Group	Type of Seat	General Guidelines
Infants/ Toddlers	Rear-facing only seats and rear- facing convertible seats	All infants and toddlers should ride in a Rear-Facing Car Seat until they are at least 2 years of age or until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car seat's manufacturer.
Preschoolers	forward-	Car Seat with a harness for as long as possible, up to the
	facing seats with harnesses	highest weight or height allowed by the car seat manufacturer.
School-Aged Children	Booster seats	All children whose weight or height is above the forward-facing limit for their car seat should use a <b>Belt-Positioning Booster</b>
		Seat until the vehicle seat belt fits properly, typically when they have reached 4 feet 9 inches in height and are between 8 and 12 years of age.
Older Children	Seat belts	When children are old enough and large enough for the vehicle
		seat belt to fit them correctly, they should always use Lap and
		Shoulder Seat Belts for optimal protection.
		All children younger than 13 years should be restrained in the
		rear seats of vehicles for optimal protection.

# **Rear-Facing**



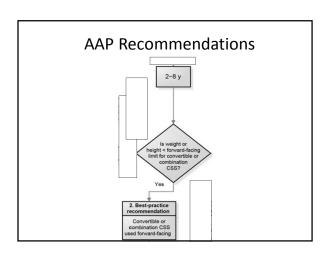






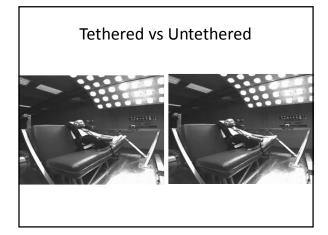
# RF versus FF

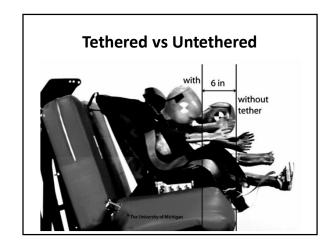
# Forward-Facing w/Harnesses

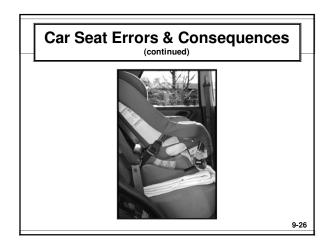


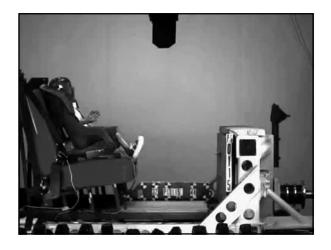










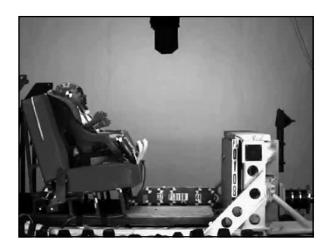


#### **Harness Fit**

- Snug harness lies flat and passes pinch test
- Sit with back and bottom flat against car seat back
- Harness placed through proper slots, usually at or above child's shoulders
- Harness straps placed over the shoulders and buckled at crotch
- · Retainer clip at armpit level



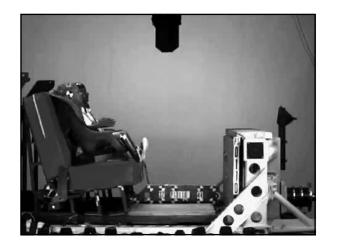
9-25



#### Common Car Seat Installation Errors

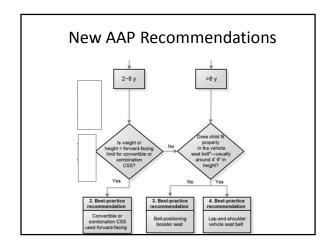
- Seat belt or lower anchor connector that is too loose or not locked
- Rear-facing-only car seat that is forward-facing
- Seat belt or lower anchor connectors routed incorrectly through wrong belt path
- Recline angle not adjusted appropriately for forwardfacing direction
- Using 2 seat belts or using a seat belt and lower anchor connectors together (unless allowed)

9-13





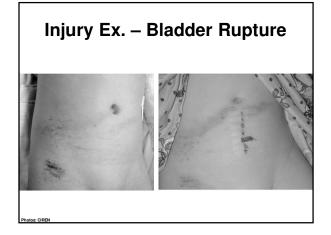
# **Boosters**

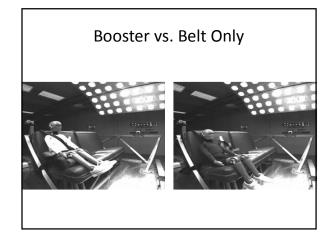






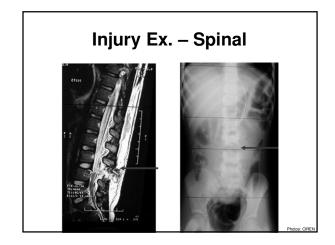






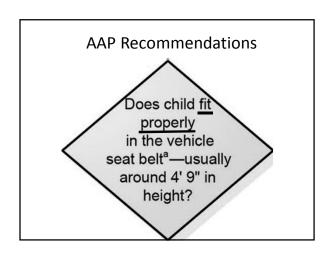








## **Seat Belts**



#### **NHTSA Recommendations**



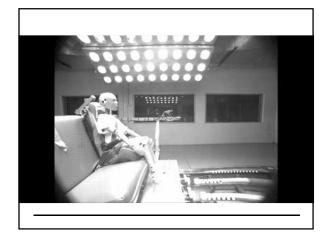
8 – 12 years





Keep your child in a booster seat until he or she is big enough to fit in a seat belt properly. For a seat belt to fit properly the lap belt must lie snugly across the upper thighs, not the stomach. The shoulder belt should lie snug across the shoulder and chest and not cross the neck or face.





# **Other Misuse**

## Tempting... Check Everything!







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Why use the center position?	
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Is "cocooning" needed?	
CRABI 6mg	
48 km/h Rwd LATCH	
75	









# U.S. Resources For YOU!

#### "Job Aids" Including Video Tools

- cpsboard.org/links-for-techs
  - Glossary
  - Terminology translation (Spanish)
  - Resources / contacts
  - Recall list link
  - Other former appendix items
- www.youtube.com/user/cpsboard
  - Crash test videos
  - Installation videos (job aids)





#### **Questions?**

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